DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. CORMAN & Co., Prop'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Sentence Annulled by the Amnesty.

An interesting scene occurred near the camp of the Wise brigade a few days ago.—Private John Dickerson, company A, 59th Virginia regiment, had been sentenced to be shot. The day fixed for the execution was the 1st of March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The prisoner was brought out to the lines. A detail of a lieutenant and six men was ordered. The officer was instructed not to have their pieces loaded, to blindfold the prisoner, and place him, standing ten paces in front of the firing party; a guard at five paces on each side; the men at shoulder arms.

Gen. Wise then addressed those of the brigade assembled:

Comrades!—We are assembled to witness the execution of this prisoner for the crime of desertion. It is painful to every good heart, and ought to touch and reform the worst. I am informed that a question has arisen, especially raised by one of the base wretches who deserted the picket line two nights ago, whether a deserter ought to be fired upon by his comrades. You now see what is the just sentence of the country by the judgment of a fair and honorable court martial. It is the sentence of law, and the law which condemns the deserter to death is in accordance with the universal and uniform sentiment of every people, civilized or savage, in war. It is just and called for by the moral sense of mankind, because it is necessary to the safety of the lives and liberty and defence of every people and of every army. Self preservation demands it. And now, instead of pointing our guns at the foe in the front, we have to turn their aim upon a wretch in the rear, who has basely deserted his country in her time of peril. And let me say to you that nothing could be more pernicious than to raise a question about the justice or humanity of firing upon a deserter. If any officer or private dares in future to raise or discuss that question in this brigade, I will, if brought to my knowledge, arrest and cause him to be tried for his life, and, in my judgment he deserves to be shot.

Turning then to the prisoner, General Wise addressed him as follows:

Private Dickerson—Your native State of Virginia, invaded by a brutal foe, seeking to deny her rights, to dishonor her sovereignty and to enslave her people, called upon her sons to take up arms for her defence. You did not volunteer to go to the camp, but remained at your ease with your family and friends at home until the enemy forced your mother State, in which that home is protected, to compel, by an act of conscription, her unwilling and ungrateful sons to go to the front to assist her dutiful defenders. You, a young man, in good health, sound and vigorous, were one of the conscripts. You were sent to the camp of instruction, were clothed, fed and armed, and then assigned to company A, 59th regiment of Virginia. With other conscripts, by order of your brigade commander, you were placed on light duty, such work as you were accustomed to, to cultivate vegetables for your comrades. You were in no danger, you broke no rest, you suffered no hardship, and were fed and clothed and cared for much better than the soldier on duty. From this state and condition, without ever fronting the foe, or marching far, or even standing guard, you deserted the standard of your country.—A mother called to you, a son, for assistance against the outrages of ruffians, and you basely fled from the defence of her sacred person and honor. For that you have justly been sentenced to be shot, and we are now assembled to witness your execution. May God have mercy on your soul.

He then turned to the lieutenant and said: "Lieutenant, I turn the prisoner over to you."

The lieutenant then proceded: "Attention!" "Ready!"—paused and said. Recover arms!"

Affecting that there was some mistake, General Wise turned to the officer and commanded:

"Cease the execution. He deserved to die, but his country, in her magnanimous clemency, mercifully spares his forfeited life. By General Orders Nos. 2 and 3 the great and good Commander in-Chief proclaims an amnesty by which this culprit, unworthy of mercy, is graciously pardoned. Unbind his eyes, release him and see that he is sent to his company."

An involuntary shout arose from the troops assembled, the prisoner rushed to General Wise, clasped him around the neck, and exclaimed, "Oh, General Wise, General Wise, I am so much obliged to you. I will stand by you as long as I live: I will never desert you again?"

The ceremony was impressive, and had a very good effect upon the brigade present, and upon the prisoner.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Feb. 15.]

UNION SOLDIERS FROM SWITZERLAND.

Federal recruiting agents have been busy in Switzerland. That disgraceful system of "crimping," which has been so extensively practiced on the Queen's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, is carried on in much the same manner among the Swiss. "Emigration" agents hold out to men of the poorer classes brilliant promises of work and pay, and the unfortunate dupes emigrate, not to work, but to become "food for powder." Many of them, also, not less deluded by the light in which the American contest is represented to them, go out for the purpose of taking part in the glorious" war for "liberty."

It is said that certain persons undertook to organize a "military emigration" in Switzerland, and offers were made to Mr. Seward to enlist ten thousand Swiss volunteers. It is creditable to the American Minister that he curtly and decidedly rejected this proposition. Nevertheless, volunteering for the Northern States, either as workmen or soldiers, goes on to a great extent in Switzerland; and, in order to put some check upon it, the Swiss government, in a semi-official paper, have called upon the citizens of the republic to desist from visiting America while the war lasts; but, above all, to abstain from taking military service there.

When the British evacuated Savannah, they carried off 5,000 negroes. Nearly seven-eighths of the negroes of Georgia were carried off during the Revolutionary War. Many of them were sent to the West Indies and sold.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865. { NUMBER 62.

BY AUTORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS, 1864.

No. 9.

An Act to provide for the printing ordered by either House of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause all printing ordered by either House of Congress to be done by one or more printing establishments in Richmond, whose compensation for the same, until otherwise provided, shall be such as the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved December 15, 1864.

mar 15—1aw4w.

No. 10.

An Act to punish certain frauds in the Confederate Government, including larceny and embezzlement of property of the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person who shall make, present, sell or transfer, or be concerned or interested in making, presenting, selling or transferring, any false, fictitious for fraudulent claim upon the Government of the Confederate States, or any department, officer, or agent thereof, knowing the same to be false, fictitious or fraudulent, or who shall knowingly make or use, or attempt to make or use, any false bill, receipt, voucher, account, affidavit, deposition, mark, token, statement or entry, for the purpose of obtaining payment, allowance or approval of any such claim, or of obtaining any order, permission, passport, license or authority from any agent, officer or authority of the Government of the Confederate States, or who shall enter into any agreement, combination or conspiracy, to cheat, defraud or deceive the Government of the Confederate States, or any department, officer or agent thereof, in order to obtain or assist in obtaining the payment, approval or allowance of any such order, permission, passport, license or authority, or who shall steel, embezzle or willfully misappropriate, or use for his own benefit, any ordnance arms, ammunition, subsistence stores, money or other property of the Confederate States; or who shall, with intent to defraud the Confederate States, deliver, or cause to be delivered, or shall use any receipt, certificate or voucher, certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, ordinance, money or other property, which shall contain any false statement of the quanitity value or condition of such property, shall be held and deemed guilty of a criminal offence.

Sec. 2. Every person charged with any such offence, if such person be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court or court martial and if fund guilty, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and such persons, if not in the military or naval service, as aforesaid, shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States for the proper district, and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; but the fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed five years.

Approved December 19, 1864.

No. 12.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an acf providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain descrip ion of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army," approved June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, west of the Mississippi river and all claims of the description mentioned in said act, not presented to the agent therein provided, prior to the date above specified, at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefit of said act.

Approved Dec. 22, 1862.

No. 13.

An Act to provide funds to meet a deficiency in the appropriation to pay the officers and employees of the War Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following loan be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

The compensation of the Secretary of War.—Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks messengers and others employed in the War Department, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Approved December 22, 1864.

mar 16-1aw4w.

No. 14.

An Act to regulate the pay and milaege of members, and the compensation of officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That to the pay and mileage now allowed to members, and to the compensation now allowed to the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, there shall be added fifty per cent.

Sec. 2. That during the recess of vacation of Congress, the different Treasury agents and Public Depositaries, thoughout the Confederate States be and they are hereby required to honor and pay all drafts that may be drawn by the members of either House of Congress upon the Treasury, for the portion of their salaries which may accrue and become due, during such vacation or recess: Provided, That not less than one month's pay shall be drawn for in any one draft.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and be in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved December 24, 1864.

No 15.

An Act to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the Confederate States shall, with intent to injure the Confederate States, conspire to subvert, overturn or destroy, by force, the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose, by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay, or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possession, or destroy any property of the Confederate States, against its consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men to, or belonging to, the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road, boat engine or work employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or abet the enemy in his war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny or desertion, or unauthorized absence, in the army of the Confederate States, or among the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned with or without labor not exceeding five years. Provided, That every person charged with any offence mentioned in this act, if such persons be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court or court martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment as hereinbefore provided, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and if the person charged be not in the military or naval service as aforesaid, such person shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States for the proper District.

Approved December 29, 1864.

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about two weeks since, between Charlotte and Goldsboro, a large size Russet Leather TRUNK, marked J. M. Hargett, Newbern N. C. It contains Books, and papers of value to the Subscriber, and of no use to any other person. If the Trunk has been received by mistake, and the party having the same, will imform the Subscriber, they will be liberaly rewarded.

JAS. W. CARMER.

Care of Dr. J. A. Guion, Company Shops N. C.

mar 14-d6t*

CARD.

My friends who owe me, outside the Yankee lines, will confer a substantial favor by settling up their accounts imediately.

By complying with the above, the Subscriber will give them a receipt in full, together with an order on Wheeler's Cavalry for $2,000 worth of goods.

Parties remitting the account, will please send them in chare of Tucker, Andrews. & Co. Raleigh, or W. A. Wright Esq., Chapel Hill, N. C.

JAMES McCORMICK.

mar 14-d3t*

STEAM SAW MILL,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahn, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill.

For further information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill.

B. W. JOYNER,

feb 23-d6t* Seaboard, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified at February term of Warren county Court, as Executrix to the will of my deceased husband, M M Drake, I hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to make payment; all holding claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WINEFRED DRAKE.
Executrix.
Cum testamento annexo.

mar 4-d3t W C DRAKE, Agent,

FOR RENT.

A good, comfortable dwelling house, with a Store Room eighteen feet square. The dwelling contains six rooms besides the store room, and two fire-places. There is a small garden spot attached to the lot. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH JORDAN,

mar 3-5t* at Mills H. Brown's old stand.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

AT

SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d2t

FOR SALE.

25 Bales Cotton, and a No. 1. Pair of mules.

J. R. MOORE,

mar 13-d5t Gaston N. C.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock.

mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REG'T H. G.
MAGNOLIA, N. C. March 8th.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

All persons belonging to this command are hereby ordered to report at these Headquarters, or where ever the command may be, within ten days after the publication of this order, or they will be published as deserters.

By order of J. G. BURR,
Col. Commanding.

H. S. PARSONS, Adjutant.

mar 13-d2t*

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to

mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

Committed to the jail of Catawba county, two negro men, one man, about twenty years of age, says his name is JIM and belongs to John Beacham, near Vicksburg, Miss. The other, aged about eighteen, says he belongs to Samuel Blair, at Charlotte, N. C., is named JOHN.

A. J. HILTON, Jailor,

march 6-dtf Newton, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,

Yarbrough House,

jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

State Journal copy.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.

jan 23-dtf

GREENSBORO' FOUNDRY.—AT AUCTION.

The sixteen-horse power Steam Engine, appurtenances, stock and fixtures, consisting of four iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish; Two wood Lathes, two Drills, a lot of shafting, pulleys and belting, two setts Blacksmiths tools, fifteen hundred bushels coal and coke, Gapona Pig, Scrap and Wrought iron; a lot of Plow stuff, Plow castings and Plows; hollow ware, patterns, and other articles. We will offer the above desirable property, for sale at auction on Tuesday 4th April, at Greensboro; N. C.

TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

mar 15-d8t*

TAX IN KIND.

All of the tithes in Wake county are now due, and the farmers are urged to deliver them immediately. Depot agents have commenced receving tithe Bacon, and when it is not well cured, it will only be received as salt Pork 70lbs. of the latter for 60lbs. of Bacon. All farmers who live within 12 miles of a depot on the Railroad, must deliver their tithes at such depot. If such farmers deliver their tithes or any part of them to agents from the army instead of delivering them to such depot, they will not be allowed credit on their estimates for the amount so delivered to said agents.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS,

mar 15-d4f. G. M. Ag't.

WANTED.

I wish to engage a Lady to take charge immediately, of a small School in my family, competent to teach the English branches and Music.

Address JNO. HARGROVE,

mar 15 d2t* Townesville, N. C.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865.

The Home Guard Boards will immediately proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville, that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Ashville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points

EDWARD WARREN,

mar 10-d6t Sugeon General N. C.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C.
Raleigh March 14, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. All Confederate officers and men delivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No, 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation. By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,

mar 15-d4t A. A. Gen'l.

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Western Sentinel, Ashville News, and Goldsboro State Journal each copy 4 times

---

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. B. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.

jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of, February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.

jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,

nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by

feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.

feb 9-dtf.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.

Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.

mar 7-dtf

POST QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A,

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4th, 1865.

Parties having claims against this Department are requested to forward them without delay through the Agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same. W. E. PIERCE,

march 7-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,

RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C

feb 23-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, JR., & CO.,

Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,

dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

LAMPBLACK WANTED.

Twenty-five or thirty lbs. Lampblack wanted immediately, for which a good price will be paid.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of the Nitre and Mining service will be placed on the same footing as those of the Subsistence Department, in the collection of supplies. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services; the best energies of both sets of officers are invited in aid of this service at present.

J. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary General.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
RICHMOND, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted, in such manner as to aid, rather than embarrass the Subsistence Department; they will collect supplies as rapidly as their other duties will allow, and all accumulations beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to Commissary officers.

RICHARD MORTON, Lt. Col.,

mar 9 d6t Act'g Chief N. and M. Bureau.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 9th,

CIRCULAR No. 12.

The attention of Enrolling Officers is directed to the following notice of exchange and Special Order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office:

"Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged."

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VA., February 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46.

* * * * * * * *

XXII. When the exchange of such soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the Southern boundary line of North Carolina and in East Tennessee, will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own State serving in North Carolina, East Tennessee and Virginia or they may volunteer in such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to rejoin their proper commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj't General.

All officers and soldiers declared by above notice to be exchanged are now needed at the front, and will be sent to the armies of Gen'l Lee or Gen'l Johnston with all possible dispatch.

Enrolling officers are charged with the prompt and thorough execution of Special Orders No. 46, Paragraph XXII, as above quoted:

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing

MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,

mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

SPECTACLES!

SPECTACLES!!
SPECTACLES!!

For sale at J. C. PALMER'S.

SPECTACLES!
SPECTACLES!!
SPECTACLES!!!

For sale at J. C. PALMER'S.

mar 10-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,

mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON,

mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.

mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. R. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 25-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. German, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

NOTICE TO WEEKLY AND TRI WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our friends who are subscribers to the Weekly and Tri-Weekly *Confederate*, will not be supplied with their paper again until further notice. This suspension is the result of several causes, one of which we mention, to wit: the derangement of the mails, brought about by the impressment of trains for Government transportation. Our subscribers shall not lose anything by this suspension; the paper will be sent to them to the full amount of subscription, after the present emergencies are passed.

The Sick and Wounded.

The sick and wounded soldiers in this city, located in the temporary hospitals provided for the emergency, require to be looked after, with more than usual care. By reason of the fact that they cannot be in the established hospitals, they are deprived of the systematic attention, which the rules and discipline of the hospitals afford. There are no means of cooking their rations, at the churches, where they are placed, and the surgeons are dependent upon the citizens for their kindly care, in this respect. We have been informed, that most of the preparations, in this particular, have devolved upon the neighbors, immediately contiguous to the churches, and we have further been informed that in some cases, there has been actual want of the delicacies which the sick man requires.

It is a reflection upon Raleigh that this is so. There are men of wealth in this city—many who have scarce felt, at all, the burdens of the war, who owe it to the soldier, not to wait till they are called upon, but to seek him out—to take him to their houses, and provide for him, and not to be content with this but to visit him in the hospitals, and learn of those in charge how they can administer to his comfort, and to do so freely.

The ladies' Relief Society has, heretofore, done much and will continue to do all it can. But we suggest to the ladies to call on men of wealth, and demand of them that they meet the exigencies of the moment, and if it should not occur to them who these men of wealth are, we will call them by name, for we have not a doubt, if in the multiplicity of their engagements, it escapes them that they should take care of the soldier they will be gratified to be reminded of what is no doubt an agreeable duty.

We know capacious houses, tended by numerous and excellent servants, where the inconvenience, of nursing a few sick soldiers, would be slight; and the only reason, that their occupants have not volunteered to take in the sick and wounded, is that they have overlooked it. The ladies can remind them with safety of their obligations.

From a private letter received from a member of the 47th N. C. Regiment, we learn that General Lee's army is in most excellent condition, and that desertions from it have almost entirely ceased, notwithstanding, the many inducements held out by Gen. Grant and the Yankee nation. At one time, it was feared that desertion would materially affect the spirit of the army, if not weaken it to a very dangerous extent, but, we are gratified to learn that that fear has subsided, and that the brave hearts, which have, through so many campaigns, bid defiance to Lincoln's power, are still true to the cause of the South and constitutional liberty; still determined to be freeman, or die patriot martyrs.

What a contrast do these noble patriots furnish, when mentioned in connection with the coward who deserts his country and his home in the hour of peril! Living or dead, the name of the faithful hero will find a place upon the pages of his country's history—revered by all good men, and enshrined in the memory of those loved ones at home, whose good opinion is dearer to him than all else besides; while, of the man who deserts his flag—it matters not for what reason—history can only say—"he lived and died a *traitor*"—a traitor to the land of his birth—a traitor to the home of his childhood—a traitor to the institutions under which he was reared—a traitor to the cause he voluntarily espoused in the begining of the revolution—a traitor to those noble impulses which nerved his heart and strengthened his hands, while yet he was battling in freedom's holy cause—a traitor to that blood, which, like Arnold, he shed in his country's cause, ere yet he took the fatal step which made him *traiter*.

The telegraph informs us that operations may commence at any moment along the lines around Petersburg, and may we not hope, that, having gotten rid of the traitors, Gen. Lee, under the Providence of God, will be enabled to strike such blows, as to convince the enemy of the utter impossibility of subjugating a people still determined to be free.

TO THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.—The articles, most needed in the hospitals for the sick and wounded, are Milk and Eggs. The people are earnestly requested to come with them to Raleigh. They can be sold to advantage.

There is no danger in coming to *market*.

The Situation.

The best impression to-day is that Sherman is trying to find Terry and Schofield, and get to them. Raleigh does not seem to be in his path just now.

The great want of the moment, is a prudent and tranquil preparation for such a course as the inhabitants intend to pursue. It is much better to act orderly in the anticipation of a probable event, than to wait until it is precipitated.

People are surprised to see large numbers of military men and soldiers on the streets. Undoubtedly there is much straggling and laxity of discipline. But not all the soldiers who are seen are stragglers. There must, of necessity, be in front of the army, the agents who are obtained in collecting, drawing and transporting supplies. There are also men and officers making their way to their commands, who have been obliged to take circuitous routes, and suffer detentions from unavoidable causes. There is a great deal too much of straggling it is true, and discipline is greatly needed; but this results from the necessity of organizing in face of the enemy. As soon as General Johnston effects his concentration, one will be astonished to see how soon a strict discipline will grow up under his government. We anticipate that the army of Gen. Johnston is destined to make one of the most determined fights of the war, and to obtain one of the most signal victories.

The Sick and Wounded.

We would suggest that a committee, composed of the leading men in the city, be organized to make the necessary arrangements for providing for the sick and wounded officers and soldiers, whom the course of the war is bringing into our community. We are made aware, that officers in this condition, are arriving, who need care. It is impossible to meet the requirements unless the citizens come in aid of the Surgeons; and *the men of wealth*, who are able to do this, ought at once to step forward and take a number to their houses, and nurse and provide for them. Let *no one* begrudge the performance of this duty.

In Richmond the community has opened its houses, now for three years and more. It will be a sad tale for Raleigh, if she should fail. The citizens most capable for the performance of this duty, are well known. It won't do to say that they are engaged about their private affairs.

The sick and wounded officers and men have a claim on them equal to that of their own families, and we are sure they will not repudiate the obligation.

A SKIRMISH.—Our cavalry had a brush with a portion of the enemy's infantry, on the day before yesterday, at a certain place, and drove them four miles.

Raleigh is not yet captured—nor about to be.

Errors.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for orthographical errors in these exciting times. Though we keep quite cool ourself, the type and the devil have got all into a stew about Sherman. We do claim, that, after an apprenticeship of four years, under Dr. Flint of Hillsboro, the author of Flint's Spelling book, who was the best teacher of English in the State, in his day, of the "old field" kind, we ought to know how to spell and write correctly. The more so, as we do not remember a day during entire pupilage, when he did not apply himself in the most approved *flint* style, to beat good english into us.

He was a faithful teacher and spared no exertion, of any kind, upon his scholars.

Judge Biggs.

We were led to make the apology about errors, when we saw what a dreadful mistake had been made in our press, with reference to this distinguished gentleman, whom we have named above. In quoting the substance of his remarks, at Warrenton, we were made to say that, "Judge Biggs expressed the regret that he was not *fifty years younger*, in order that he might shoulder a musket and take the field."

This would be making the Judge a very old man. What we did say was—"20 years years younger." We should not suppose the Judge to be more than fifty now.

THE WAR.—There has been no movemen of importance in the vicinity of Richmond for some time, and the usual quiet pravails.

The Clarksville *Tobacco Plant* mentions the prevalence in that community of rumors of the evacuation of Petersburg, and pronounces them "utterly unfounded." The editor says he has late and positive information, direct from a general officer, high in command in the Army of Northern Virginia, that military affairs around Petersburg are in the most promising condition, and there is every reason to believe that the city will be held indefinitely.

Through the same undoubted scource, he learns that Gen. Lee is now at his headquarters, near that city, and that he never was in finer spirits. The country may look with some degree of confidence for a most decided change in the general military situation before the lapse of many days.

From other quarters we can only say there is nothing to cause despondency, but much for which to be cheerful. It is not necessary to repeat the reasons why reticence is the proper course to pursue with reference to military operations in quarters where the enemy find difficulty in communicating with his government.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

When reverses meet us in our pathway, and obstacles rise mountain high before us, it is manly, it is noble, it is Christian to look them straight in the face, and with firmness and decision resolve to overcome them. A determined spirit cannot be conquered by adversity. A noble spirit will rise above obstacles and difficulties. A true man grows stronger in the face of opposition and trials. Let us remember these truisms in the day of adversity through which we are now passing, and bid despondency and fear get behind us. We can rise above our troubles, if we are but true to ourselves and the cause we have espoused.

For the Confederate.

GRANVILLE, March 8 h.

MR. EDITOR: Who can do as much, at this time, for the cause of Southern independence as Gov. Vance? With his antecedents; the people will listen to him, and with his gifts of oratory, he can kindle a fire which will sweep through the State and beyond its borders. Let him go at once to any section, and he, and he alone, can arouse the people to a just appreciation of the dangers which are before us.

The writer has no political affiliation with Gov. Vance, but he can see clearly how the Governor can render incalculable service, and cover himself with imperishable renown.

I attended Granville court on yesterday.—It was a beautiful day, and the people turned out, *en masse*. I am sure a full regiment of stalwart men, in the prime and vigor of manhood, was on the ground. It was expected, indeed some of the leading men of the county, had given assurances that a meeting of the people should be held, to take into consideration the state of the country. About 2 o'clock his Honor adjourned the court, a stentorian voice made loud proclamation—the bells rang—I saw an eager mass pressing and crowding to the court room—my heart leaped for joy; surely, surely, the patriotic fires of 1861 are rekindling. Imagine, sir, my disappointment. On reaching the court room, I found that a miserable negro culprit had to be branded—and this was the scene of attraction.

That interesting ceremony over, the crowd as quickly dispersed, the Sheriff thundering in their ears that a meeting would be held, to take effective steps for furnishing provisions to Gen. Lee's army, but his voice seemed only to hasten their steps in other directions. Only a little remnant of 25 or 30 citizens were left, and they, with two or three exceptions, from remote portions of the county. The personages so earnest, so forward, and conspicuous, with voice so loud and clear, in all party contest, were no where to be seen or heard. How happens it, Mr. Editor, that such a spectacle as this, should be presented at such a time as the present? Sherman's bandit army, pressing on for the desolation of our homes and no uprising of the people for resistance. Our sons and brothers in Lee's heroic army, for four long years our defenders, amid hardships and carnage and death, asking for bread, and we deaf to their appeals!

Are the people really indifferent to the momentous issues at stake? Or has the public sentiment been only for the time, demoralized by the croakings of the disloyal, or the disingenuous use made by party hacks and time-servers, of the inevitably attendant hardships of all wars, and of such questions as personal liberty, and state rights, to be quickly purified and aroused with terrible vindictiveness against its betrayers?

But I proceed with my narrative. The little remnant of citizens left proceeded to organize by calling the venerable John C. Taylor, Esq., to the Chair, who in language chaste and classic; in manner calm yet fervid, reviewed the terms offered us by our arrogant foe, and concluded his admirable address with the declaration, "that no true born son of Carolina would for a moment submit to such ignominous degradation."

On motion, committees in each district in the county, were appointed to visit every house in their respective bounds, to procure provisions for our armies in the field.

It is earnestly hoped that the measure of their success will greatly exceed the interest manifested by the majority of the people.

In such a small assemblage, no resolutions were offered in regard to the great issues before us, although our Governor, and the Confederate Congress have conjured the people to meet in primary assembly, and look to their interests. Party leaders and party hacks, for party purposes, had decreed that there should be no embodiment or expression of public sentiment.

Our representatives in the Legisture did not deign to render any account of their stewartships, of the manner in which they had met their representative trusts, of the measures they had taken to reinforce our noble army, and to inspirit the people to deeds of self-denial for the support of that army; neither did they seek any instruction as to their action in that body so shortly to re asemble.

When Sherman approached Atlanta, Gov. Brown tendered twenty thousand State troops to General Johnston. How many State troops has our Legislature placed at the disposal of Governor Vance—now that Sherman confronts North Carolina?

It is painful, Mr. Editor, to contemplate these derilictions of duty; but it will be still more painful to reap their bitter fruits. Well meaning, prudent persons, tell us, "it is impolitic to agitate these questions. We want union and harmony." But union and harmony for what and on what basis?

Shall the people be united and harmonious in measures, calculated, and designed to defeat every effort, of our government for the preservation of the the national life? United and harmonious upon legislation which *by design* fails to bring out the strength of the State in resistance to the ruthless invader and despoiler? United and harmonious—in ignominous submission—the loss of honor and property—the abnegation of manhood, the crucifixion of the soul? Or will the people, caething the inspiration from our heroic defenders—spurning the counsels of tories, and time servers, resolve that as they have lived freemen they will die freemen, filling honorable graves. RICHARD RUSTIC.

The army of General Lee, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, was never stronger, physically, and morally, than at this hour. Its nerves are of iron; its spirit is lofty and resolved; it hails with rapture, the elevation of its commander to the supreme control of military movements as the harbinger of a new and brilliant career of success and glory. The causes of dissatisfaction that have hitherto existed in the internal conduct of affairs are rapidly disappearing. The right man will be everywhere put in the right place. Every element of strength in the country will be developed and judiciously handled. Other nations have seen darker days; Rome, Greece, the Netherlands, our own forefathers of '76; France, when Carnot became War Minister; England, when Mr. Pitt took the helm, and caused a reeling vessel to obey the hand of a mighty master, and ride the opposing billows in security and triumph. It is the province of such spirits "from the nettle, Danger, to pluck the flower, Safety." Providence raises up the man for the time, and a man for this occasion, we believe, has been raised up in Robert E. Lee, the Washington of the second American Revolution, upon whom, from the beginning, all thoughtful eyes have been fixed as the future deliverer of his country.

In the heat of the battle of King's Mountain, Colonel Campbell, who was in command of the Americans, was seen on foot at the head of his men, with his coat off and his shirt-collar open.

Spirit of the Soldiers and the People.

We have conversed with a number of our citizens who have recently returned from the United States, and they all unite in the sentiment that we must stand on our defence as for our lives, and with all our recources and energies. With one voice they declare that it is folly, it is madness, it is treason, to wrangle among ourselves, or to indulge a sentiment opposite to the most solid concord and the most resolute energy. Nothing so much astonishes and provokes them, as any indication which they find of dissension or of lassitude among our people. With one voice, too, they declare, and they charge us to proclaim it as the unanimous sentiment, that the law for putting negroes into the army should be immediately passed. They insist upon this with great emphasis, and they testify that the moral effect would be more important even than the material support.

The Yankee managers are making great efforts at recruiting. They offer bounties of fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, for twelve months' volunteers, coupled with the assurance that the fight is nearly over, and its heavy work at an end. Such an enormous bribe, coupled with such promises, proves at once the great reluctance of the people to enlist, and the still greater unwillingness to enforce or submit to a draft. Besides the pay, outfit, &c., three hundred thousand men, bought up at the prices offered, would create an additional debt upon the Northern people of *five to six hundred millions of dollars!* This amount, added to the present enormous liabilities, can but produce a most serious embarrassment, and rapidly accelerate the final and inevitable catastrophe.

This new levy of the Yankees will not avail to overwhelm us. *We will surely win the fight if we do our duty!*—None are more confident of this than those who have had opportunity of observing things at the North. None are more enthusiastic, more buoyant with courage and hope! And let no man suppose that such is not the spirit of our people! Let no one imagine that the few poltroons with beards on, who are whipped without over having been in a fight, are samples of our population. It is a shame, indeed, that these miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the patience and tire the ear with the exhibitions of their disgraceful cowardice; but we protest against judging others by them. We protest against the judging of Richmond by these whipped croakers, titled or untitled. We wish our women would take their broomsticks and drive them into the river!

We tell our soldiers that *the people* are as unconquered and resolved as they; and will stand up to them and sustain them! Let *them* take care of the *Yankees*—those who are unable to join them in the trenches will take good care of the whipped men at home! We do not intend to be sold out or betrayed by these—let them be sure of that! Such is the temper of the public mind that to attempt this would be as much as the man's life would be worth. If we can find no law in the books for such cases, we will be a law unto ourselves. An ancient people had no statute against parricide because they did not conceive of such a crime as possible. We, too, may not have provided for some crimes against our safety, as supposing them impossible. But the people will not consent to be destroyed by them nevertheless. There is a certain "rude justice" which will avail if all else fails, to defend our liberties, whether against the stampede of the frightened or the machinations of the mercenary!

Then let our soldiers have no uneasiness about being backed by the people at home.—We will all stand by you! See how the people are coming up with their gifts of money and provisions, for the support of the army! The spirit is admirable, and it is spreading and growing. And in the bright days which are coming—and bright days are coming!—days in which General Lee will be again telegraphing to us that thanks to Almighty God we have won great victories,—even the miserable croakers will the be mute! Nay, they will be found shouting among the bravest and the loudest, and earnestly protesting that they never had a doubt or a fear.—Then why does any man regard these cravens *now*? They are far less numerous than supposed. "One grasshopper makes more noise than a hundred bullocks." One coward is counted oftener than a hundred brave men.—Let us not be disturbed by persons who require, indeed, to be watched to keep them out of mischief, but who are as few in numbers as they are contemptible in spirit.

We say to our readers—and we say it to stimulate no false hope, and to excite to no useless sacrifices—we say to them, in all honesty and sincerity, that our success in this contest, God willing, *is sure, if we do our duty!* The victory *is ours*, unless we voluntarily forfeit it! The game is in our hand unless we choose to throw it away. *It all depends on ourselves*—there is nothing in the situation to defeat us! We say this on the highest military authority. If Heaven, in its wrath, were to curse us with a meanness of soul that would lead us to renounce the prize for which we have toiled so long—renounce the liberties for which "the noble army of martyrs" have died—and fling away the glorious heritage which our fathers gave us—*that*, indeed, would be misery, for it would be disgrace, infamy, hopeless ruin, the very blackness of eternal darkness on our country, and our name! Proud are we *now* to claim Jackson as our compatriot—the very Turk would hiss us if so shameless as to do it *then!*

We are not yet reduced to the necessity of taking courage from despair. The enemy have, indeed, shut us up to that necessity, if it should ever come. But, thank Heaven, it has not come! We have bright, natural, certain *hopes* to animate us—hope big with *victory* and radiant with promises and with glory, if we will "bear hardness as good soldiers" a little longer! By all that we love and all that we dread, by the fame that attracts and the shame that urges us, let, us stand up *like men*, in this time of trial—this hour of darkness that precedes the day!—*Richmond Sentinel.*

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—An officer of the army of Northern Virginia recommends that two or three thousand acres in convenient patches, be sown in mustard and turnips for spring and summer greens for the use of the army. There are thousands of acres of land lying under fence uncultivated, near the whole line of the army. By sowing a very large amount, there would be enough for the use and waste of all, and it is a thing which can only be carried into effect by the authorities. If one regiment or brigade, here and there, planted a patch, the others would rob them continually. White mustard and black are both excellent, and the seed could be obtained easily and cheaply. The greens would add very greatly to health and comfort, and eke out short rations.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

It is a good thing to get much wisdom and know much, but is more important that we practice rightly what we do know.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 14.—The situation here is still unchanged. Some slight skirmishing occurred yesterday afternoon, on our extreme right, but nothing important resulted. There is considerable activity existing in the enemy's lines, since the commencement of good weather, and it is thought hostilities will very soon begin.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The House adopted, last night, the resolution of the Senate for adjournment to-day—yeas 45, nays 19.

In the Senate, to-day, this resolution was concurred in—yeas 8, nays 6.

The Senate passed the House bill relative to impressment of slaves. The bill abolishing the office of provost marshal, was returned with the President's objections against it, and on consideration was finally rejected.

The House bill amending the act to diminish exemption and details passed. The House passed the bill granting free transportation to disabled soldiers. Nothing else of interest done in open session.

Special Message of President Davis.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The President addressed an important message to Congress yesterday which was read in secret session. He says the country is now environed with perils, which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. The recent military success of the enemy have had the natural effects of encouraging our foes, and discouraging many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. This fact is stated without reserve, as due to the people in whose constancy and courage entire trust is reposed, and to Congress in whose wisdom, and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from the threatened dangers.

The President states his deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert this calamity which menaces us and to secure the triumph of our sacred cause. This result is to be obtained by prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy, to achieve our liberties and independence. For carrying on the war successfully men and supplies for the army are needed. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success. For the purchase of supplies, the Treasury must be provided with means. He recommends, for reasons stated, that Congress devise means for making available coin within the Confederacy, for the purpose of supplying the army with two million dollars in coin. Both armies of Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supported.

For the remainder of the year the impressment law should be so amended as to authorize the impressment of supplies, without making payment on the valuation at the time of impressment. This power is admitted to be objectionable, but all objections must reduce to absolute necessity. He also suggests a valuation of the supplies impressed at specie rates, the obligation of the Government to be given for the payment of the price in coin with interest, or at the option of the creditor, return in kind. The President says the measures passed during the present session for recruiting the army are insufficient, and he is impelled by a profound conviction of duty, stimulated by the perils which surround our country, to urge additional legislation on this subject. The bill employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached him, though the printed journals inform him of its passage. Much relief is anticipated from this measure, though he fears less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier time. The President recommends the repeal of all class exemptions so as to strengthen the forces in the field, and to abate discontent in the army. The measure most needed, however, for affording effective increase to our military strength is a general militia law, providing not only how, and of what persons the militia is to be organized, but to provide the mode for calling them out—the States reserving the appointment of officers.

The President sternly urges the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.—He says the time has arrived when it is not only advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful result of the war. With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended and a united and hearty co-operation of Congress and people in the execution of the laws and defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with a cheerful confidence in the result. Whatever resource remains available, nothing but an undying, concurrent resolution to be free can save us. We must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or make an abject and cowardly submission.

The President then informs Congress that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe, a suggestion was made by one of our commissioners, for negotiating by means of a convention between the commanding generals of the two belligerents, but Lincoln did not accept the suggestion. Subsequently Ord asked an interview with Longstreet, during which the latter was informed that there was possibly a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties, by means of a military convention.

General Lee, according to instructions, wrote to General Grant, on the 2d inst., proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, stating he was vested with the requisite authority. Grant replied that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference; that his powers extended only to making conference on subjects purely military.

Thus it appears the Government of the United States will not make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities, there remains no choice for us but a continued contest to the final issue. The President invites attention to means by which, above all others, we may hope to escape calamities that would result from failure. Prominent is necessity for earnest cordial co-operation between all departments of the Government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To Senators and Representatives, do people especially look for encouragement, and counsel. Thus united in a common, holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to divine will and reverently invoke the blessing of our heavenly Father.

Our Duty.

Those who read the letter of His Excellency, Governor Vance, in our issue of to-day, need not a word additional to enforce the eloquent appeal.

It is true that the army of Gen. Lee now depends for its subsistence upon Virginia and North Carolina, and that food must be supplied at once. The old "mother of states and statesmen" is already moving in the matter and North Carolina who has never been behind her sisters must follow. We are told by the Governor that our first duty is for every citizen to give rations for six months one or more soldiers, as his circumstances may permit; and his excellency suggests as a means of awakening public attention to the subject, the convening of a public meeting wherein the citizens may subscribe and take action thereon. Most heartily do we concur in these views. For our cause to fail, or our army to suffer from the want of supplies that are within every man's reach, would be an occurrence that would carry our names in obloquy to all posterity. We have an abundance. Our corn cribs and store rooms have an ample supply for family wants, and many of them in excess. The summer will soon supply our homes with vegetables; and corn bread, and tamato catsup may take the place of luxuries like ham and eggs. Let our citizens then come forward and show what old Mecklenburg can do for her soldier boys.

Let there be a public meeting called at once, and the largest and most liberal contributions made here that are made anywhere in the State. It should be a matter of pride with our people not to be overdone by their neighbors in Virginia—they who have suffered so much already—and we know that the right spirit prevails to carry such a patriotic purpose into successful execution. The army has made a demand which it behooves every individual to attempt to supply. Personal considerations must be ignored. We can better afford to go hungry than permit one of these men at the front to languish for the want of food, and by the blessing of Providence, he shall not. Set the ball in motion. Send up the rallying cry, "food for the soldiers," and then opening your hearts, respond as men should do who owe their prosperity and independence to the army they help to sustain.

In anticipation of an assemblage at no distant day, we will open a list for names at our office, and invite every one to come forward and subscribe "rations for a soldier for six months." It will be a document worth showing after the war, to which many an individual may point with an honest pride in vindication of the charge of extortion, speculation and persecution of the family of the poor soldier.—*Char. Bulletin.*

NORTH CAROLINA AND SALT.—The report of the joint committee on salt on the charge brought by the North Carolina Legislature, made through Governor Vance, and transmitted to the House by the Governor of Virginia, to the effect that the State authorities had diverted from the use of the State of North Carolina certain engines and cars employed in transporting salt. The committee reported that they had canvassed all the facts, and find that the Legislature had been grossly misinformed; that they found no evidence that any trains had been transported by State authority, but that certain parties might have been engaged in transporting salt to that State upon private account for their own emolument, out of which had grown the State embroglio. The report reviewed all the facts in its case, and elucidates that the Mr. Gilchrist alluded to by Governor Vance is really the agent of Colonel Clarkson for the sale of his salt in North Carolina, said salt accruing to him in consequence of the hire of his negroes at the salt works, the salt being exchanged for such supplies as were necessary for the prosecution of operations at the salt works.—*Richmond Examiner.*

In the battle of Guilford Court House, Peter Francisco, who belonged to Col. William Washington's cavalry, is said to have cut down eleven men with his terrible broadsword.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be, sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.

By order
F. M. PARKER.
Col. Comd'g Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the Genaral Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order
F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-tf.

HD'QRS. RESERVE OF N. C.
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.
(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

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V. All commissioned officers, arriving in Raleigh—will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post, for Register.] Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker, will immediately organize a sufficient guard, and arrest and send back to the army all men who are absent without proper authority.

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By command of LT. GEN. HOLMES,
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
A. A. Gen'l.

mar 16-d12t